FBIS DAILY REPORT

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REGION CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS SUPPORT NAPOLEON DUARTE

PA280200 Paris AFP in Spanish 2240 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] Caracas, 27 Jan (AFP)--Leaders of the Christian Democratic Organization of Latin America reiterated here today their support for Jose Napoleon Duarte, Christian Democratic president of El Salvador, in a document issued at the end of a meeting held to discuss the Salvadoran crisis.

The 17 leaders expressed support for Duarte in what they called his struggle to democratize El Salvador, in which he is "opposed by the oligarchy and the totalitarian left."

In the document, the leaders reiterated that the Salvadoran oligarchy finances the violence from abroad, while "the totalitarian left utilizes violence as its main means of struggle."

They highlighted Duarte's announcement of the covening of elections, stating that "this proves that the government he heads is temporary and that he is determined to create, within a short time, the conditions for the people to express themselves with absolute freedom."

The leaders also reiterated that international information on El Salvador is distorted, so there is no knowledge of the Salvadoran agrarian reform or of the nationalization of foreign trade and banking.

The leaders said that "the failure of the final guerrilla offensive, a failure which was due to the repudiation of the Salvadoran people," proves that "the Christian Democrats are in power because of their sense of responsibility and loyalty toward the nation's sentiments."

They emphasized "the Marxist-Leninists' fear of consultation of the people in completely free elections."

In recent days, members of the Christian Democratic government of Venezuela, who have not denied their support for the Duarte government, made similar statements regarding the situation in El Salvador.

CHILEANS' ARREST COULD BE SERIOUS INCIDENT

PY280234 Paris AFP in Spanish 1142 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 Jan (AFP)--A high-ranking Argentine government official stated here today that the questioning of four Chilean agents who were arrested last week in a border region that Argentina claims as its own, disclosed new findings that will develop into a serious diplomatic incident between the two countries.

According to the same source who did not want to disclose his name, the incident is reportedly much more serious than was believed at first since everyone believed that there could have been confusion about the borderline.

According to the source, the four Chilean agents--all of whom are members of the Chilean Military Geographic Institute--were carrying official maps that indicate, as Chilean territory, vast areas which Argentina claims as its own. The government official added that in addition the Chileans did not build a simple border marker as was first believed, but a so-called astronomy point, which are only built on national territory. Consequently, Chile and Argentina are about to be involved in another border dispute as unyielding as the one over the Beagle Channel which almost caused a war in 1978 and which at present is being subjected to negotiations under the mediation of the Vatican.

The new area that is being disputed is located south on the almost 5,000 km border the two countries share. It is located in the area that on the Chilean side is known as the 11th region and on the Argentine side it is known as Santa Cruz Province, close to the Beagle Channel. For the time being the secrecy with which Argentine authorities are carrying out the judicial proceedings against the four Chileans is delaying the outbreak of the diplomatic issue, but Argentine officials have already started to prepare for what is coming ahead.

President Jorge Videla who was reported last week to have allegedly ended his study of the Beagle issue, will today hold an unscheduled meeting with Foreign Minister Carlos Pastor and the members of the Argentine delegation to the Vatican mediation. Talking about the Chilean activities inside Argentine territory, Judge Federico Pinto Kramer, who is in charge of the case, said last night: I was shocked when I learned what happened. He added that the patrol that arrested the four Chileans "should go down in our history as heroes." Through a court order, the detainees, who were staying at a military outpost, were transferred yesterday to the Rio Gallegos jail, in the capital of the Santa Cruz Province. The Chileans have still not been assigned a defense lawyer, since according to the Chilean consulate in Rio Gallegos it is very difficult to find an Argentine lawyer who is interested in taking the case.

FOREIGN TRADE SECRETARY ON ECONOMIC RELATIONS

PY280004 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2130 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Jan (NA)--Alejandro Estrada, secretary of trade and international economic relations, returned today from the FRG and said that "there is no possibility of prosperity in Argentina without an opening of our economy and without introducing Argentina into the framework of international economy."

Estrada made these statements at Ezeiza airport and after indicating aspects of a meeting of the joint bilateral commission held in Germany, he outlined the actions of his secretariat.

He noted that one of the objectives of his visit was to make the Argentine economy as effective as possible through the liberalization of the economic system by two measures: free prices and the maximum competition possible in the markets. Estrada explained: "For this purpose, we have acted on several aspects; one of them is the tariff problem. It is my personal judgment that there in no possibility of prosperity in Argentina without an opening of our economy and without introducing Argentina into the international economy framework."

He considered that "we have taken a very important step with this program of gradual reduction of tariffs."

Estrada added that "other very important aspects have been the steps taken regarding bilateral relations with several countries, especially within the framework of what was the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA)."

He said that "the transformation of LAFTA into the Latin American Integration Association (LAIA) and the negotiations initiated with Uruguay and Mexico" are important steps.

He added: "I think that is this aspect, one cannot visualize Latin America as an important regional group within the international context. This is absolutely impossible to think of, unless a Latin American common market is achieved in the long run." Estrada said further that "this has not been achieved so far, but I think that very important steps have been taken toward this end. This I believe is a long-term job, almost of a historical nature; but I believe that the creation of the Latin American common market is fundamental for the progress of Latin America."

FOREIGN MINISTRY WARNS UK ON MALVINAS IMMIGRANTS

PY271704 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] The Argentine Foreign Ministry has warned the United Kingdom. It has notified the British ambassador in Buenos Aires that if the British intention of sending immigrants to the Malvinas Islands is carried out, Argentina will consider that the agreement not to change the status quo, accepted by the two countries as part of the negotiations over the sovereignty of the archipielago, has been violated.

ARGENTINA, PRC SIGN ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT

PY270238 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1950 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Jan (TELAM)--The national executive branch has approved the economic cooperation agreement signed between our country and the People's Republic of China to promote the harmonious development of the economic and commercial relations between the two countries.

The agreement, which was published today in the official bulletin, stresses that the two countries pledge, within the framework of their respective laws, to promote stable, adequate economic cooperation among their corporations, enterprises and organizations and to make efforts to bring their mutual interests to a point of equilibrium on the basis of equality and mutual benefits.

The cooperation agreement will encompass the following areas: agriculture, livestock, fishing, forestry, food and meat packing industry, petrochemistry, coal chemistry, medical and pharmaceutical sectors, and petroleum, gas and coal exploitations. It also includes road, naval, railroad and harbor development; telecommunications, electronic, medical pharmaceutical and laboratory equipment; engineering and insurance consulting services.

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES FIGUEIREDO FRANCE VISIT

PY271526 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 23 Jan 81 p 4

[Text] Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro yesterday admitted that there could be eventual discrepancies between the viewpoints of President Joao Figueiredo and Valery Giscard d'Estaing regarding such questions as relations with Africa and the North-South dialogue. However, he stressed that the discrepancies "will not be points of friction. They will merely be differences resulting from different historical backgrounds."

Moreover, a common point is the importance that the two governments are giving to relations with the African Continent, he asserted.

Guerreiro also predicted the possibility that there will be a difference of viewpoints regarding the North-South dialogue, but he stressed that "France has demonstrated a very special sensitivity" regarding the need of achieving a satisfactory agreement in the question that involves the industrialized and developing nations.

It would therefore be an exaggeration to talk about points of friction, the foreign minister repeated, recalling that Brazil and France are two countries "that have similar viewpoints within the international framework, despite their specific roles."

Asked whether the coming to power of the Ronald Reagan administration could have any effect on the Figueiredo-Giscard talks, Saraiva Guerreiro asserted that although the visit to France was not arranged on the basis of an eventual change of U.S. policy, the meeting of the two presidents will now assume "added importance and significance."

Brazil and France are countries that maintain very close relations with the United States; therefore, it is natural that Figueiredo and Giscard exchange viewpoints regarding current world affairs.

Commenting again on the viewpoints of France and Brazil regarding Africa, Saraiva Guerreiro mentioned some of the natural discrepancies.

In this sense we are not competing with anyone. All we want on the other side of the Atlantic is friendly countries. France's role, including the military aspect, is much greater in the African Continent. Our role is based more on the cultural aspect and the fact that we are neighbors. We are not like France, which is an exporter of capital, although we can contribute in several ways, including economic cooperation, in order to help in the solution of some problems that African nations are facing.

Asked how Brazil and France can bring their positions into harmony regarding colonialism in view of the existence in South America of French Guiana, which borders on Brazil, Saraiva Guerreiro asserted that regarding this matter there are no current problems between the two countries. He recalled that a few days ago he met with the joint Brazilian-French border demarcation commission in Itamaraty and that they discussed the matter of the cartographic borders with the objective of, among others, making more easy the patrolling of shared coastlines by the Brazilian and French navies.

Saraiva Guerreiro emphasized that "French Guiana is not a colony, but an extension of French territory which enjoys all the privileges of a department, and the population itself is satisfied with the situation.

The foreign minister reported that during President Figueiredo's visit to Paris an agreement could be signed regarding the border between Brazil and France, thus making official the border with French Guiana.

The foreign minister reported that the signing of a nuclear agreement is not evisaged, but he did admit that the topic could be brought up during the talks between the two presidents.

Saraiva Guerreiro said that Brazil and France "are not inhibited" regarding talks on joint cooperation in the nuclear field which, for example, could include exchanges in the scientific and technological sectors or an exchange of experience and technicians.

ALL 'UNDER CONTROL' SAYS SALVADORAN ATTACHE

PY271812 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 24 Jan 81 p 6

[From our agency]

[Text] Brasilia--The Salvadoran military attache in Brasilia, Col Gustavo Martinez Irassi, admitted yesterday that there could be foreign military intervention in his country. Martinez asserted that when the Salvadoran Government deems it necessary it will request the help of the Central American Defense Council (CONDECA), an organization which has Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador and Nicaragua as members, and which has been inactive for several years.

"Our problem is a very particular problem. External intervention must be requested. Otherwise it would be an invasion." Martinez does not believe in eventual U.S. military intervention in Central America. According to Martinez, one of the principles that El Salvador "stressed to international organizations, the UN and OAS, is that the right of the Salvadoran people be respected in resolving its internal problems."

Martinez believes that today the situation in El Salvador is completely under control. According to him, "the leftist forces have lost the fight" and all that is now left is "a psychological war in the use of information."

The colonel observes that there is a turn for the better and that there is a tendency toward the country's pacification. "As the military attache, the information that I have indicates that the situation is under control. I do not believe that it will escalate. On the contrary, the conflicts which became very serious during this month are tending to disappear."

Asked about the accusation made by Father Jose Rutilo Sanchez during an interview with Mauro Santayana, FOLHA DA TARDE's correspondent in Madrid, that military technicians, specializing in torture, from Chile, Argentina and Uruguay, are presumably working together with the Salvadoran Armed Forces, the military attache said that "the only foreign military officers to be found in my country are the attaches accredited in San Salvador."

Father Rutilio, who was a close aide of Archbishop Oscar Romero--who was murdered in the Salvadoran capital--was the first Latin American revolutionary who differentiated between the Brazilian regime and the regimes of the rest of the Southern Cone. According to the priest, the neutral position that has been maintained by Brazil is very important, a viewpoint that is shared by the Salvadoran military attache in Brasilia.

SALVADORAN OFFICIAL CHARGES CUBAN INTERFERENCE

PY271628 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0112 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 26 Jan (LATIN)--Salvadoran Deputy Foreign Minister Alejandro Gomez today accused Cuba of interfering in his country's domestic affairs by encouraging the subversives to overthrow the current government.

He told journalists: "The internationalization of the Salvadoran conflict is very serious for all America because it is overflowing our borders and could turn into a hecatomb for the continent."

The visiting official made these remarks at the end of a meeting with Interior Minister Sergio Fernandez held at government house.

The Salvadoran deputy foreign minister has been in Chile since Saturday and his tour is part of the Salvadoran Government's diplomatic offensive throughout the continent denouncing the activities of the Cuban Government.

Gomez added: "Still another objective is to report to friendly countries on the failure of terrorism and the failure of the Salvadoran guerrillas in their lastest offensive

He explained that he will stay in Chile until Wednesday, when he will leave for Argentina. He will then go to Uruguay and Brazil.

RELATIVES OF MISSING ASK INVESTIGATION OF CORPSES

PY271344 Paris AFP in Spanish 1421 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 24 Jan (AFP)--The association of relatives of persons detained and missing after the leftist regime of Chilean President Salvador Allende asked here today for a court investigation into the discovery of five corpses in the northern part of the country.

The corpses, which show signs of having been machinegunned, were found by a journalist in a clandestine grave at a place called Alto Molle, in Iquique port, 1,800 km from Santiago.

The note of the group indicated that the courts should implement measures to establish the identity of the persons buried there. It also reasserted its "unswerving will to know the truth about each detained and missing person, to bury our dead decently and to demand justice for each case."

The information collected here by the Catholic Church establishes that the location of approximately 600 Chileans who were detained by the military authorities who overthrew Allende in 1973 has not been determined by their families.

GOVERNMENT SAYS IT WILL NOT ACCEPT LABOR PRESSURE

PA272135 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 19 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] The government will not accept pressures, threats or impositions from labor unions because the government was elected by the people, said Manuel Ulloa Elias, minister of finance and commerce.

He said that the government presided over by Fernando Belaunde Terry will not restrict its activity for one political sector which is "only acting for its own benefit and to destabilize the government."

He added that regardless of the attitude of the communist or anarchic groups, "the government will not submit to the will or whim of those minority groups which have little representation."

"To pretend that a labor dictatorship runs the country and imposes government policy, is to ignore an historical fact: the election of a democratic system, the appointment of cabinet ministers by the president, and the election of a legislature," Ulloa told newsmen during a brief visit to Jorge Chavez International Airport.

He said that the country wants to work and that it wants to be permitted to gradually overcome the economic crisis. He played down the importance of "the leftist political sector" which questions his economic policy and even demands his resignation and that of Energy and Mines Minister Pedro Pablo Kuczynski.

"The government will not accept pressures, threats or labor dictatorships of any type," the minister emphasized.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON ANDEAN PACT

PA261522 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella criticized the excessive political stands of the Andean Pact in Cali today. He said that the economic integration organization should not become involved in the internal affairs of other nations. It is possible that in some cases some political excesses have been committed, therefore we want to move slowly on those stands without interfering with the self-determination of some nations that signed the subregional agreement, he stated.

Regarding Bolivia's temporary withdrawal from the pact, the foreign minister said it is a question of circumstance because the Bolivian Government did not put forward a strong and definitive withdrawal. We want the fraternal republic to return and we are working toward that goal in the hope of having positive results in the shortest possible time, Arias Stella reported.

The Peruvian foreign minister invited his counterparts in the pact not to come out on possible future aid for any of the conflicting sides in the civil war in El Salvador. He said: I don't think it is fitting for the pact to do this, despite the calls by some insurgent groups, because the pact should not extend its political action beyond its own limits. I don't think a pact stand on this issue would benefit anybody.

He said that the guerrilla groups in Central America are acting out of desperation and will not reach any positive goal. Criticizing the Salvadoran governing junta's announcement of possible general elections in 1982, Minister Arias Stella said: We think the appropriate thing for the Central American nations is to convene a free, really free people to exercise self-determination and to choose the government authorities that they want.

SALVADORAN DELEGATION ARRIVES TO BRIEF OFFICIALS

PY271428 Paris AFP in Spanish 2230 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] Lima, 23 Jan (AFP)--Jose Luis Lobo Castillo, director general of foreign policy of El Salvador, asserted here today that his country's Christian Democratic military regime--presided over by Napoleon Duarte--will call elections for a consituent assembly this year to enable the people to decide their fate through their votes.

As the head of his government's delegation, Lobo Castillo denied here that there is a civil war in his country and said that good-will tours such as the one he is heading--which is visiting Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela and the Dominican Republic--are taking place to acquaint people with the Salvadoran status quo.

The delegation, which includes Salvadoran Ambassador to Guatemala Francisco Beltran, asserted that what is going on in that country is a confrontation between the military and rebel groups of various ideologies and that the Duarte government will reject any foreign military intervention, be it the United States or another country.

The head of the Salvadoran delegation denied that U.S. military advisers have been sent to El Salvador and indicated that the U.S. citizens currently in El Salvador are residents of his country and that they are helping to achieve peace.

Lobo Castillo said that El Salvador's crisis of violence is the result of an obsolete framework which the country has been enduring for a long time. The people are fed up with violence and terrorism; therefore, elections for a constituent assembly, will be called, he added.

Lobo Castillo said that during his stay in Lima, he will meet with President Fernando Belaunde, Prime Minister and Economic and Finance Minister Manuel Ulloa, and possibly with Senate President Oscar Trelles.

On Monday the Salvadoran delegation will continue its trip to Ecuador, but it is possible that its presence in Peru will be rejected by Peruvian centrist and leftist organizations, which support the opponents of the Duarte government.

EXPRESO CALLS FOR NORMALIZED RELATIONS WITH BOLIVIA

PA280235 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 19 Jan 81 p 12

[Editorial: "Peru and Bolivia Should Normalize Relations"]

[Text] Now that 6 months have passed since the Bolivian military coup, there are increasing signs not only of greater strength and more effective internal control on the part of the Garcia Meza regime, but also, and more importantly, that there is a marked development in that country's political situation which reflect positive aspects with regard to the status of human rights.

As an example of this, we have the statements of former Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo himself to the effect that there is greater unity within the armed forces, as well as the fact that a large number of safe-conducts have been given to allow people in asylum to go abroad and preparations have been made for the release of political prisoners.

It is obvious, therefore, that the moderate line has prevailed within the Bolivian military junta, so much so that promulgation of a draconian "interior security law," which seemed imminent a few months ago, has been suspended.

The tacit recognition accorded to the Bolivian Government by Colombia, which recently consented to the presentation of credentials by the new ambassador of that nation, as well as the manifest acknowledgment by Ecuador and Venezuela, through their foreign ministers, that the present practice of ignoring the Garcia Meza regime cannot be prolonged indefinitely, indicates that the initial multilateral strategy of the Andean group against the Bolivian military regime has lost strength.

For all those reasons, and considering the special relationship which exists between our country and the neighboring Bolivian nation and the fact that the isolation imposed on Bolivia has pushed Bolivia dangerously outside the Andean orbit--thereby promoting greater dependence on other areas--we feel that it would be timely and appropriate for our Foreign Ministry to take the necessary steps for the prompt normalization of our relations with the sister republic of Bolivia based on national expediency, despite the unquestionable ideological differences that exist betwen the two governments.

CHANGES IN GOVERNMENTAL POSITIONS ANNOUNCED

PA271826 [Editorial Report] Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish at 1537 GMT on 27 January broadcasts live a ceremony from the Yellow Room of the presidential palace in which Boris Moreno, chief of information of the Presidency, announces the new members of the cabinet, who are sworn in and congratulated by President Aristides Royo and Vice President Ricardo de la Espriella. Moreno announces these changes as follows:

Foreign affairs minister	Jorge Illueca
Education minister	Susana Richa de Torrijos
Public work minister	Tomas Gabriel Altamirano Duque
Agricultural development minister	Alfredo Oranges Bustos
Housing minister	Abel Rodriguez
Planning and economic policy minister	Ernesto Perez Balladares
Presidency minister	Ricardo Alonso Rodriguez
Finance and treasury minister	Rogelio Fabrega Zarak
Government and justice minister	Jorge Ritter

Following this, the announcer reports that Moreno calls out the names of the heads of various autonomous entities:

Panamanian Tourism Institute	Jorge Arosemena
Agricultural Development Bank	Rene Gonzalez
National Sports Institute	Alejandro Ayala
General manager of the Colon Free Zone	Gustavo Garcia de Paredes
Agricultural Development Institute	Jerry Wilson
Deputy director of the National Lottery	Juanita Abood
Ambassador to the United Nations	Carlos Ozores Typaldos

The announcer then says that Moreno will announce the following new deputy ministers:

Agricultural development	Jose Agustin Espino
Presidency	Azael Pablo Tsimogianis
Public Works	Adsinar Cajar
Health	Edith de Bethancourt
Housing	Carlos Gonzalez
Government and justice	Jilma Noriega de Jurado

Moreno's voice is heard in the background as he announces the name of the new assistant manager of the Agricultural Development Bank, Denis Arce. He goes on to thank the members of the press for attending. The announcer adds that this has been a brief ceremony to announce the new changes in the government team. The broadcast ends at 1616 GMT.

Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish during its 1700 GMT newscast on 27 January reports that President Royo decreed the following governorships:

Chiriqui Province	Camilo Gonzaine
Cocle Province	Alvaro Bernal
Bocas del Toro Province	Samuel Binns
Darien Province	(Leslie Smay)
Los Santos Province	Abdiel Perez
Colon Province	Argenida de Barrios

NEW FOREIGN MINISTER ILLUECA OUTLINES POLICY

PA280404 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Interview with Jorge Illueca, Panamanian foreign affairs minister, by unidentified station reporter, "shortly after" Illueca was appointed new foreign affairs minister on 27 January--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Dr Illueca, what do you think about the continuous Panamanian charges of violations of the Panama Canal treaties?

[Answer] First of all, I should say that Panama's foreign policy has been well defined by President Royo. He has stated Panama's position regarding compliance with the Torrijos-Carter treaties. Panama's foreign policy has always considered the territorial integration of the country a priority. I have been given the honor and the opportunity to participate in the preparation of Panama's foreign policy. This policy is directed at having a country for all the Panamanians and at having the Torrijos-Carter treaties, which are only a phase of the decolonialization process, fulfill the role they must fulfill.

Commonsense indicates that since there is a renovation process in the government of President Royo and since there is a new U.S. administration, rational efforts should be made to secure compliance with the treaties and a good response for the true interests of the country. This will be the priority of the Foreign Ministry.

We should not forget, of course, that Panama's foreign policy is that of a nonalined, Third World country that believes in cooperation among the developing countries and in the North-South dialogue. Panama has been playing a role in international relations. Evidence of this is that Panama has been chosen to form part of the UN Security Council in 1981, as of this month.

COSTA RICA

ARMS SMUGGLING TO EL SALVADOR UNDER INVESTIGATION

PA272116 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1539 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Excerpts] San Jose, 27 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The Costa Rican twin-engined plane intercepted in El Salvador on Sunday after dropping an arms cargo had been authorized in San Jose to fly to Nicaragua to pick up a patient and to fly him back to San Jose.

Alfredo Blanco Odio, deputy public security minister of Costa Rica, said that the plane had previously been restricted from flying because of suspicions that it was making trips without the proper authorization.

The manager of Puntarenas Air Services, S.A., owner of the plane, requested and received permission from the Civil Aeronautics Board allowing pilot Roberto Kohkemper to fly to Managua's Cesar Augusto Sandino Airport to pick up Fernando Carrasco, reportedly a cardiac patient.

It was also learned that the Costa Rican National Security Agency is carrying out investigations to find out more details on the illegal traffic of arms from Costa Rican soil.

It has been affirmed that some of the arms flights arriving in El Salvador have supposedly departed from Costa Rica's Guanacaste Province on the northern border with Nicaragua.

President Rodrigo Carazo Odio said that the Governments of El Salvador and Costa Rica are working intensively to try to find out where the arms traffic originates.

In response to a question about the capture of the Costa Rican plane, Carazo said that continuous contact is being maintained with members of the Salvadoran Government to coordinate efforts to get to the bottom of this affair.

Government Urged To Act

PA272137 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] The serious accusations made by El Salvador against a Costa Rican pilot accused of transporting arms for the guerrillas is just another proof of the government's irresponsibility and condoning attitude. Our government contradicts itself by its actions. How can it have relations with the Salvadoran junta if it permits undesirable elements to plot against that country on our own territory? Our government's indifference regarding arms trafficking is definitely irresponsible.

We denounced the negotiations that went on in our country concerning the arms trafficking to Nicaragua and we have done the same regarding the arms trafficking to El Salvador. The government seems to have no control over the activities going on in our territory regarding arms trafficking, and this is something that really worries us.

No guerrillas or revolution are possible without support from abroad. The tolerance observed by our government in this respect is something that should be strongly criticized.

The government must give an explanation to the people and establish strict controls to stop arms trafficking, which is the most infamous and dangerous form of black marketeering.

We wish to express our strongest protest against those using our territory as a bridgehead for the guerrillas.

We are criticizing the government because it has done nothing to stop this illegal activity in our territory.

AMBASSADORIAL SLOT IN CHILE REPORTEDLY ELIMINATED

PY271456 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] For economic reasons, Costa Rica will eliminate the ambassadorial slot for Santiago de Chile, according to (Manuel Hernandez), who is currently in charge of the Costa Rican Embassy in the Chilean capital. He explained that this measure will be temporary until the economic situation of his country returns to normal.

Ambassador (Hernandez) indicated that the measure will be implemented in 2 or 3 months when the appropriate readjustment studies are ready. He said that the embassy in Santiago will be left in the hands of a minister-counsel [ministro consejero] who will act as charge d'affaires, as will happen in many other Costa Rican Embassies throughout the world.

The diplomat emphasized that ever since it became independent Costa Rica has maintained excellent relations with Chile, and he expressed his hopes that the bonds will be tightened further and the friendship between the two nations will be strengthened.

Ambassador (Hernandez) stated his satisfaction over his tour of duty in Chile and pointed out that his mission in Santiago de Chile has been a very pleasant one ever since he arrived here in October 1979. He also announced that soon he will be replaced by (Jose Antonio Lobos) and that the Chilean Government has been so notified.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE INTERVEWED ON SALVADORAN SITUATION

DW271104 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 26 Jan 81 pp 117-120

[Unattributed interview with El Salvador President Napoleon Duarte; date and place not given]

[Text] The Christian Democrat Duarte, aged 55, an engineer by profession, was appointed president by the military in December 1980.

SPIEGEL: You were tortured in the past because you criticized the military and the dictators of this country. Today you are president of a rightist government. Why?
Duarte: Terming this government rightist is based on prejudice. Do you think that a rightist government would have implemented the most thorough agrarian reform in America?

SPIEGEL: But in the meantime thousands of people have been killed.
Duarte: Napoleon Duarte is sad. I said that when I came here from exile in 1979 and when the leftist extremists were greeting me with stones. I would have liked to come to power through free elections.

SPIEGEL: Why then did you agree to become president?
Duarte: Because there is no way out for this country. I said in 1972 when I went into exile: "El Salvador does not have a Salvador" (savior).

SPIEGEL: Are you El Salvador's savior?
Duarte: At least I am trying to find a peaceful way out.

SPIEGEL: Corpses are found in the street every morning. What have you done to prevent this killing?
Duarte: The problem of the dead is my greatest problem every morning. I ask the people to pray to God that he will help us solve the problem.

SPIEGEL: The government claims that this violence is instigated by the "rightists and the leftists." Isn't the government also involved?
Duarte: Not the government.

SPIEGEL: The armed forces belong to the government. They are on patrol at night during curfew hours.
Duarte: There are a lot of lies being circulated in this regard. To say that the government or the armed forces want violence is one thing. On the other hand, authority was misused in certain sectors structural, or even cultural violence does exist. One must think about what it means to rely on forces which have been told for 50 yeras: "Power that is not misused will lose prestige." These people controlled the country through terror. And we have to rule the country with the same policemen.

SPIEGEL: So the security forces are therefore the main reason for violence because of their contacts with rightist extremists?
Duarte: I said that there are certain sectors. An officer explained to me that "the army cannot be leftist or it would be communist, it cannot follow the center either because it would then be without a line. The army must be rightists." This army must be made aware of democracy.

SPIEGEL: Has it been impossible to purge the armed forces, or did you not want to?
Duarte: Naturally, they must be purged. But we cannot do so as long as the guerrillas keep shooting at them.

SPIEGEL: Who gives the orders in this country?
Duarte: Nobody in the past 2 years. We have slowly gained moral authority in order to go on from there to achieve power.

SPIEGEL: Ar you not a puppet of the military?
Duarte: If I succeed in leading this country to democracy, I will be nobody's puppet. The people know it. The leftists have already lost the people's support.

SPIEGEL: Why do you make so much propaganda against an "invasion by foreign guerrillas?"
Duarte: Becasue it existed. They launched a massive attack with 100 men. There was also a Russian plane that flew from Cuba to Nicaragua full of young people who said they wanted to go to El Salvador to fight.

SPIEGEL: But the only indications of this invasion are said to be boats built in a foreign country. Is that enough evidence that they have come from Nicaragua?
Duarte: The "gringos" and their Ambassador White have said that arms were brought from Cuba to Nicaragua and from there to El Salvador. A foreign invasion is clearly indicated.

SPIEGEL: That invasion came along with the resumption of U.S. military aid. Wasn't it a handy alibi?
Duarte: It would have been, if we had been in danger. But on 13 January, the day of the invasion, we had already defeated the leftists. The aid was resumed on the 15th.

SPIEGEL: You asked for help prior to Reagan's taking over. Were you unhappy with his predecessor Carter?
Duarte: I have said that Reagan is a product of democracy and that he must export democracy. In this sense any help will be welcome.

SPIEGEL: What did Carter export?
Duarte: The policy of the United States has always been the same: to serve their own interests. The Carter administration gave its help only under the prerequisite that adherence to human rights should increase.

SPIEGEL: And what will happen with Reagan?
Duarte: There will be no such discussions.

SPIEGEL: Would you accept support by U.S. Marines?
Duarte: No. They would have to march in against the will of this government.

SPIEGEL: The opposition Revolutionary Democratic Front has a Social Democratic president, Guillermo Ungo, and it is being supported by the Socialist International, including the German Social Democrats. What do you say to that?
Duarte: I regret seeing Willy Brandt as the carrier of a banner calling for help for the guerrillas. He and the former president of Venezuela, Perez, back this policy of rapprochement between social democrats and communists. That is very dangerous. I think that the social democrats ought to fight with us for democracy.

SPIEGEL: So the solution would be to eradicate the guerrillas as is apparently now happening?
Duarte: Understanding is the solution, and I beg the guerrillas to lay down their arms.

SPIEGEL: But the army does not take prisoners.
Duarte: The guerrillas take their dead and wounded with them.

SPIEGEL: What will history say about Napoleon Duarte?
Duarte: History will realize that Napoleon Duarte was loyal to his principles and persistent in following the will of the people. He will die in the fight for freedom, justice and honesty. I am fulfilling my historical duty.

CAPTURE OF DOWNED NICARAGUAN PLANE DETAILED

PA271402 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0632 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] San Salvador, 27 Jan (LATIN)--The Salvadoran Army last night reported the capture of a Nicaraguan light plane which crashed and was apparently being used to supply arms and ammunitions to the guerrillas.

The arrest of a Mexican priest allegedly involved with the Salvadoran guerrillas was also officially announced.

The Cessna light plane was found thanks to reports given by a Costa Rican pilot who was captured after his plane was machinegunned by a fighter plane as he was trying to take off from a private airstrip on a ranch in Usulutan Department, 80 km southeast of this capital.

Meanwhile, authorities reported the arrest of the manager of Caritas, the relief organization which is being investigated for its alleged involvement in the delivery of weapons to guerrillas determined to overthrow the Christian Democratic civilian-military junta.

According to army reports, the plane crashed on the San Bartolo Ranch Sunday near the place where the army captured Julio Romero, a Costa Rican, yesterday. Romero said he witnessed the crash of the light plane in which two of its occupants were injured. These occupants were rescued by guerrillas.

This plane had been supplying the guerrillas operating in the Anastasio Aquino front of the leftist Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front with ammunition.

Yesterday afternoon the armed forces stated that they arrested Cesar Arturo Martinez, a Catholic priest from Mexico, who was carrying papers signed by Salvadoran guerrilla groups.

Martinez was captured in El Amatillo, 220 km east of here near the border with Honduras, and was brought to this capital, where he was turned over to his embassy to decide on his status.

This priest is the second Mexican to be involved in guerrilla activities in 1 month. Police had previously presented to the press a psychology student who said he joined the guerrilla groups as a volunteer.

Pilot 'Kidnapped'

PA270420 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] Pilot Julio Romero Talavera, captured on Sunday in El Salvador on charges of piloting a Costa Rican plane filled with weapons, was kidnapped early Saturday morning from his home in Managua, his relatives reported today in San Jose. Cesar Romero, his brother, said: Julio arrived in his house and went to sleep but around 0315 on Saturday a man armed with a machinegun knocked at the door and forced him to go with hin. He didn't hear anything from him until we heard the news about his capture in El Salvador.

Cesar added that Julio has been living in Managua since the fall of Somoza and has lived there with a woman, working for LANICA [Nicaraguan Airlines] as an international pilot.

The Romero Talaveras are from Nicaragua but have been living for many years in Costa Rica where they own several companies including an air transportation company.

Julio, the youngest of several brothers, worked in Costa Rica as a pilot for the Fertica Company before deciding to return to Nicaragua after the Sandinist victory.

COMMENTARIES REJECT ARMS TRAFFICKING, INTERVENTION

Weapons Smuggling

PA272206 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1918 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] All sectors of society are characterizing as scandalous the recent downing of two mercenary planes that were bringing arms for the guerrillas operating in the country. The citizens have not hidden their just anger. All Salvadorans feel rejection and ire when an effort is made to violate the fatherland.

This rejection is more evident when efforts are made from countries committed to the Soviet Union and Cuba. These efforts are intended to establish a Marxist regime here through the use of violence. Arms and equipment are sent here as well as mercenaries, who entered the country on several occasions by air, land and sea. They have always been defeated.

Those people also know that the planes that have landed in Salvadoran territory have not brought people moved by idealism, but well-paid mercenaries who come to carry out their business here as if it were any kind of business.

It is probable that the arms, ammunition and the plane services [words indistinct] that could have left El Salvador as a result of kidnappings and ransoms, and this situation has created more anger.

Socialist Intervention

PA280201 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1919 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Station commentary: "The Most Scandalous Part of the Intervention"]

[Text] The invasions that have taken place in the past few hours are showing both nationals and foreigners that the intervention of Cuba and its satellites in Salvadoran matters is a fact so obvious that it is undeniable.

It is constantly being said that while the counterrevolutionaries are protesting something which is not intervention but solidarity from democratic governments for the people of El Salvador, they are using millions of dollars and are openly carrying out Soviet and Cuban intervention through satellite countries of the area.

The crashes of the planes carrying arms, two in the past few days, are an indication that international subversion is prepared to go for broke, as the saying goes, and that it is not prepared to be stopped by the principle of international respect, which should be a norm among people and governments.

The defeats which the counterrevolutionaries have suffered so far are not enough for them. They still think they can defeat the suffering Salvadoran people, which is what they want to do because the Salvadorans reject any kind of slavery.

Blunders and the lack of organization of so many improvised leaders and of the mercenaries sent by land, air and sea, have caused the guerrillas' failures. They will continue to fail, just as the planes that crashed in Salvadoran territory have failed. The incursion of those planes has aroused a just anger among our people.

AUTHORITIES DISCOVER UNDERGROUND ARMS FACTORY

PA272139 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1721 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] It was announced here today that the Salvadoran Armed Forces have discovered a workshop where bombs and other articles for the guerrillas were being manufactured. The discovery was made in Ahuachapan, a department in the extreme southwestern part of the country. No other details have been provided so far.

Workshops of this kind are usually built underground, with tunnels and underground corridors. They are used for making everything from molotov cocktails to bombs and mines for use by the guerrilla groups.

FDR ON RESUPPLY OF JUNTA; RETURN OF FMLN STATION

PA280347 Paris AFP in Spanish 0056 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] San Jose, 27 Jan (AFP)--Spokesmen for the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front FDR) reported here today that "a Peruvian ship bringing some 20 personnel carriers to El Salvador" will reportedly be arriving in that country in approximately 15 days.

According to the report, the Peruvian ship, named "Cuzco," will first go to Panama and from there to El Salvador "to unload the shipment."

The spokesmen for the FDR, which opposes the present Salvadoran regime, stated that the FDR delegation in Italy had advised them of the imminent arrival of the ship, but did not reveal the origin of the shipment that it is allegedly carrying.

At the same time, the FDR spokesmen reiterated their charge that a large amount of U.S. weaponry arrived in El Salvador in the past few days.

"We know perfectly well that C-130 Hercules planes are unloading items that range from light weapons to personnel carriers and helicopters to be used in an attempt to crush the revolution," the same sources added.

The FDR maintains that the U.S. attitude toward the Salvadoran conflict could lead to the eventual regionalization of the conflict because, according to that organization, "the United States, without learning from history, is committing basically the same errors as in Indochina."

For its part, the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) of El Salvador, which is made up of the guerrillas in that country, also announced here today that Radio Liberation, a clandestine rebel station that operates somewhere in El Salvador, will resume transmissions tomorrow. The headquarters of the guerrilla organization said that the technical problems which had caused the suspension of transmissions have been resolved and that new broadcasts will take place in the morning, afternoon and evening.

Moreover, it was stated that the broadcasts would be at 0700, 1300 and 2200 (1300, 1900 and 0400 GMT) [times as received; recent time change switched Salvadoran time to GMT minus 5 hours] and may be heard at 8.2 mHz, between the 21- and 49-meter bands. Additionally, beginning on Thursday, Radio Liberation will also broadcast at 6.2 mHz on the 49-meter band.

FMLN REPORTS ARMY RETREATING, MASSACRING PEOPLE

PA272033 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] El Salvador's Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] has reported that the regime's troops are massacring the peasants on their retreat to San Salvador after being defeated at Guazapa Hill in Suchitoto. The FMLN General Command reported that on its retreat the Salvadoran Army is looting, robbing and burning the peasants' homes and killing the peasants. It also reported heavy fighting in Las Bermudas Canton, near the Suchitoto-San Martin road, and in Milongo and Piedra Blanca. The army has sustained an unspecified number of casualties during the actions.

The FMLN also reported that U.S. pilots and advisors, together with former Somozist guardsmen, were involved in and led the indiscriminate bombing of the vicinity of Puente de Oro, part of the littoral road along the Lempa River, to recover the area which has been held by the insurgents since 10 January.

Meanwhile, Radio Venceremos, voice of the FMLN, reported that the Salvadoran people are ready to pay any price for their liberation. It noted that if necessary it will turn the country into another Vietnam.

PEASANTS SEEK TO ESCAPE 'TERRORIST HARASSMENT'

PA272151 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1721 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] Because of constant terrorist harassment of small, defenseless towns in the northern part of the country, particularly settlements located in Chalatenango Department, many families from those areas have taken refuge in San Salvador or in the central or western parts of the country.

It has been reported that many peasants left their farms last weekend and that crops that were ready to be harvested and livestock were stolen. With fences down, other livestock easily entered the cultivated areas and ate the corn, beans and other crops which grow in this season.

This tragedy being experienced by the humble peasants of the northern part of the country is the product of the acts of violence carried out by the terrorist groups which claim to be struggling for the well-being of the poor, private citizens have said.

Moreover, there are towns such as Casncasque, Chalatenango Department, where the inhabitants have left the city because of the frequent attacks by subversives who, after committing many villainous acts, withdraw on learning of the approach of the armed forces, our source said.

STATION COMMENTS ON VALUE OF IMPOSED CURFEW

PA262232 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1826 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The citizens have benefited from the curfew that has been imposed because common crimes and terrorist actions have diminished. Common crime, shielded by terrorist groups, has been fought efficiently with the imposition of the curfew. Commercial and industrial activities have been developing normally and production has increased as a result of the peace that exists in the country's cities, according to foreign journalists who are seeing what the country's true situation is and that what the Salvadoran people most want is to work and to live in peace.

This is why the revolutionary junta of the government has decided to fulfill its commitment to the people and is creating the necessary conditions to carry out the great peace offensive which, as we have seen, is beginning to bear fruit.

The counterrevolutionary groups, however, in their bid to spoil the just aspirations of the people by denying them the right to choose their own destiny, and since their notorious final offensive has failed, are trying to increase their terrorist actions, although this could mean the closing of sources of employment and endangering the lives of the people with suicidal actions.

On Saturday they exploded a bomb in the National Institute of Housing which is close to several stores. The bomb exploded at a time when there were people eating in these stores. This is the type of action carried out by those who pretend to be struggling for the people but instead want them to be victims of their opportunistic efforts to reach power through arms and violence in spite of the Salvadorans' will, manifested by their refusal to participate in the strike and by their struggle from their work posts in favor of the offensive of peace.

CHAVEZ MENA MEETS WITH HONDURAN COUNTERPART

PA271730 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1439 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 27 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--An official source has reported here that the foreign ministers of El Salvador and Honduras, Fidel Chavez Mena and Cesar Elvir Sierra, respectively, are meeting today in San Salvador.

Elvir Sierra and Chavez Mena will try to form and put to work as soon as possible a joint border commission that will settle the controversial areas on the border and determine the juridical status of maritime areas.

Elvir Sierra is accompanied by Honduran border commission members Pedro Pineda Madrid and Ramon Valladares. The Honduran delegation had planned to travel to San Salvador yesterday morning, but other matters delayed the trip until later that night.

The Honduran Foreign Ministry reported here that the OAS has been asked to keep the military observers in place who have been there since 1976, as usual at the expense of the El Salvador and Honduras Governments. These observers are responsible for a 6-km wide demilitarized area.

FOREIGN MINISTER NAMES AMBASSADOR TO HONDURAS

PA280223 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1643 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] San Salvador, 27 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena announced today that publicist Sigfrido Munes, who until December served as secretary of information of the Salvadoran Government junta, has been appointed Salvadoran ambassador to Honduras.

For its part, Honduras had already announced that its ambassador to El Salvador will be Roberto Suazo Tome, a lawyer who is currently filling the same post in Nicaragua.

HONDURAS

U.S. CONGRESSMEN VISIT REFUGEES IN LA VIRTUD

PA272341 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 20 Jan 81 p 8

[Text] Three U.S. congressmen have been listening to the testimonies made by refugees in the border region. This is in connection with the civil war in El Salvador. The U.S. congressmen visited La Virtud, in Lempira Department last weekend. They told newsmen there that they will struggle so that the U.S. Goverbment will suspend the military aid being given to the Salvadoran Government.

When newsmen from El Salvador and the ABC television network went to the northwestern part of the country, the U.S. Democratic congressmen accompanied them to see the situation of the Salvadoran refugees in Honduras.

On Friday, Barbara Mikulski of Maryland, and Gerry Studds of Massachusetts talked with Salvadoran refugees in La Virtud. Robert Edgar of Pennsylvania arrived in La Virtud on Saturday.

During their tour, Mikulski and Studds were accompanied by Miss May Brennan, president of the International Development Agency of the Women of the United States of America.

Congressman Robert Edgar arrived by helicopter in La Virtud where there are more than 30,000 Salvadoran refugees. Edgar was accompanied by Carlos Bezoche, UN high commissioner for refugees.

Barbara Mikulski stated: "During our visit we saw the atrocities that the Salvadoran people have endured at the hands of the national guard, and what hurts us the most is that the brutal actions committed by the Salvadoran military were committed with U.S. aid."

Mikulski and Studds held a news conference on Saturday in San Marcos de Colon, after visiting the places where the Salvadoran refugees are staying.

The U.S. congresswoman said: "At no time did the Salvadoran refugees accuse the guerrillas of committing genocidal actions and there were no protests against the Revolutionary Democratic Front."

"There were testimonies about pregnant women and children being cut down with machetes by the national guard and there was a case where the fetus of a pregnant woman was removed and then the women was killed," Mikulski said.

"We have recordings of all these statements so that our government will know what kind of genocidal government it is supporting," Mikulski noted. She added: "I have reached the conclusion that the Salvadoran Government is a genocidal government and that U.S. aid is being used to kill innocent people and for this reason it is not good aid."

When asked why the United States supports the Salvadoran Government, Mikulski said: "I cannot justify that. I cannot explain it, but we will try to have the military aid to El Salvador reduced, because the Salvadoran military could not sustain itself for long if it did not have U.S. aid."

Miss Mary Brennan said that "the Salvadoran military is not satisfied with killing women and children. They have also set fire to their crops and homes and they do not allow the people to go to Mass."

During a news conference held in La Virtud on Saturday Congressman Robert Edgar said that he will struggle "in the U.S. Congress to increase the aid to the Salvadoran refugees and to reduce the military aid to the Salvadoran Army, which has committed barbaric actions against the civilian population."

Edgar discounted the possibility that the United States will send "marines" to help the Salvadoran Army, since they have had the bitter experience of Vietnam.

"My position as a democrat is to oppose the military aid to El Salvador," Edgar said. He added: "In the beginning, Carter's human rights policy was good but, because of circumstances, that policy has taken a secondary role in various parts of the world, especially in El Salvador."

"I definitely believe that the U.S. Marines will not intervene in El Salvador because they have learned in Vietnam that this policy was wrong and if we did not send the Marines to rescue the hostages in Iran, we will not send them to El Salvador either."

Edgar said that the Democrats control the U.S. Congress and he discounted the possibility of U.S. intervention in El Salvador by means of the Honduran and Guatemalan Armies, noting that it would not succeed.

He said: "I hope and pray that this does not happen. If I were an adviser to the Guatemalan and Honduran Governments, I would tell them that this is a situation in which they cannot win."

NICARAGUA

PASTORA EXPLAINS MILITIA'S ROLE IN CASE OF ATTACK

PA271326 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0015 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Question and answer priod with labor leaders at Sandinist Workers Federation headquarters in Managua following speech by Commander Eden Pastora--live]

[Excerpts] [Question] In the event a direct intervention occurs in our domestic affairs, something I personally do not think they will do in view of the militancy of our people, how is the enemy going to operate militarily? That is, what type of warfare would they utilize in the supposed event of an intervention?

My second question: One of the miracles of this revolution is that it turned producers into soldiers and soldiers into producers. My question is: What steps will be taken with our companeros in the reserves that currently exist and who are a valuable resource and are neither producers or soldiers? I do not know if the question is pertinent, but I ask it.

My third question is: I have been a militiaman for 9 months and I have noticed that the military training we are receiving is not systematically programmed, that is, in our learning. My question is whether these six training centers are going to give us more systematic and more coherent programs.

[Answer] We Nicaraguans know from history that we have been invaded four times. We would not be surprised at a fifth. The intervention by the enemies of the revolution, more concretely by U.S. imperialism, in an attempt to topple all the achievements of our revolution, could begin--and it is beginning--in the economic field.

They want to strangle us economically, and this is where the spirit of sacrifice of a nation is tested. If we are going to be short of socks, let there be a shortage. If there is going to be a shortage of cosmetics, let there be. If there is going to be a shortage of shoes, let there be a shortage of shoes. And if we must go hungry, we will go hungry. That is why in the field of defense, we appeal to our workers to work more, to produce more.

They may intervene militarily. We hope we will not have to go to war. What type of intervention is this? Well, war now is the same as wars 5,000 years ago, the same as the war in (Casarnaui), in Vietnam, in Korea, the same as all wars. It may be a conventional war [guerra regular], to which the Sandinist army is in a position to give a positive reply in the first few hours while the militiamen, the reserve battalions, regroup at their combat posts and the entire people give a military reply; a landing on the coast, an invasion across the border, airborne landings--and here is where the militias play an important role.

We do not rule out stupidity by imperialism. It would dumb to bog themselves down in a people's war here, with all the evidence we have given. But men can make mistakes. They are men and can make a great mistake in history because here, Central America would be set on fire.

[Announcer] Good afternoon, brothers. As you know, the Sandinist television network is also carrying this event, and I understand every minute is very expensive. So we are going to allow three more questions. We understand that there is much interest, but this interest should be directed at the military training centers we have mentioned. So we are only going to allow three more questions.

[Question] Bernardo Gutierrez of the Bank of America. I have one question for Companero Lang and another for the commander. The second is an issue that is worrying all Nicaraguans, which is also makes us indignant. It is the question of the events that have occurred at the Honduran border, where the murdering beasts have outraged our peasants. I think this should not be happening at this time since our people are joining the militias. I would like to know how we could be more effective in destroying these beasts who outrage our peasants once and for all.

[Answer] On your second question about the genocidal guardsmen on the Honduran border, we announce to everybody that along this border the Sandinist army is represented by boarder guards. The Sandinist People's Army is there in military units and company level, and our working people are there in reserve battalions.

It is difficult--practically impossible--for us to control every meter of the 300, or rather 400, 420 km, of the northern border. Therefore, they are operating as guerrillas. They infiltrate in the dark of night or through the jungle. They can even infiltrate 100 to 200 meters from the border post, the border guard post. But we have answered them. They cannot go beyond a few kilometers, even with the support they get from Honduran sectors. We are sending...[changes thought] but if we have to send 1,2,3,5, 10 battalions, 20 battalions of reserves of our workers, of our peasants, we will do so. For the moment, [applause] for the moment, with one battalion of reserve, the Sandinist People's Army companies and the border guard posts, we have been able to answer them. This is an evil we are going to have to face for many years while these genocidal guardsmen are still alive there on the border, until we annihilate them one by one, four by four, five by five, and then we put an end to this evil.

[Question] Ramon Diaz of the international solidarity meeting being held in Managua. This is just a concern. It is not direct criticism, but I would like to point out, for the sake of appearance, what Commander Pastora said about fighting U.S. imperialism, that we are going to fight against the blonds.

I only wish to point out that, because of the environment in which we live there in the United States, that we should take into consideration the more than 60 committees of solidarity with the battle we are waging here, precisely against the frogs [sapos], against the worms [gusanos].

Many of these companeros and companeras are blonds, and many of them are here with us attending this international meeting. They also fight and make efforts on our behalf, and in the United States when we call on them to join us in a protest or rally, they immediately support us. That is why, by way of explanation, many of these companeros and companeras, over and above the fact of being blond, are revolutionaries who are fighting alongside the Nicaraguan revolution in Los Angeles, San Francisco and New York. They are at our disposal to maintain, support and defend the revolution at any time. They are also in the present struggle to overthrow the cowboy at the White House, Ronald Reagan. [applause]

To conclude, let us remember that many of these companeros are not only gringos; that there are also blond Germans, blond British, and blonds from other European countries. In fact, we also have blond Nicaraguans. [laughter, applause] Let's not be deceived by appearances and let us carry this revolution to the end with all our brothers, not by their appearance, but by what they think, more than anything by ideology. Let no one, regardless of his color, interrupt the revolutionary process in our country. [applause]

[Unidentified speaker] The companero's statement is valid. We agree completely that the U.S. people, like all peoples of the world, support the revolutionary processes. It is also true that although the Germans, the British, the Dutch, and the rest of the Saxon race, are blond, they are also a noble people, with great human sensitivity. However, after we witnessed how the U.S. Marines killed our peasants, and since most of them were blond, then we see their complexion as a means of identifying them, even though we have Nicaraguans here with blond hair and blue eyes. That is why on some occasions, we refer to the U.S. Army at the service of the interests of the transnationals and U.S. imperialist interests, and identify them as blonds. However, we agree that the color of their skin, eyes, and even the language they speak, have nothing to do with politics. [applause]

FSLN MESSAGE ASKS PEOPLE TO PREPARE FOR WAR

PA271455 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Message from the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] to the people--date not given]

[Text] Brothers: The growing activities of the armed bands which are using the territory of other countries as a base against our people's peaceful and creative work are part of aggressive plans which have been detected by the information services of the Sandinist armed forces and friendly civic organizations abroad. These plans are being prepared in countries in the area for [implementation in] the next few months.

To this must be added the efforts from traitorous sectors and political groups which are trying to destabilize the political process and boycott the harvests which are so important for the defense of the revolution and the reconstruction of our fatherland.

The most reactionary sectors of imperialism seek to confront the growing struggle of our brother Central American peoples, which has placed the Salvadoran revolution at the forefront, with a policy of aggression and intervention which threatens the peace and self-determination of the Central American peoples.

We are convinced that it is better to avert a war than to win one. However, we must prepare ourselves to win a war wherever it is imposed.

We must show the enemy once more that Sandino's people are capable of defending their liberation to the last consequences. It is necessary to make these adventurers realize that if they dare launch the large-scale invasion they are planning they will find an entire people armed and ready to defend their fatherland and even to drown in their own blood to avert a return of the past nightmare to this country.

Our people must prepare to confront attacks, which are already beginning on the economy, such as suspension of delivery of the balance of the $75 million loan. Our people should expect harsh economic pressures, which will only make the life of Nicaraguans even harder. We will only be able to confront this situation with the strong determination to overcome by saving our productive resources and by giving a heroic impetus to economic goals even at the expense of postponing our aspirations in regard to our standard of living.

However, we must also be prepared to confront armed aggression. The task of defending our national sovereignty, our territorial integrity and revolutionary power should not be left to the armed forces alone. This task can only be carried out successfully if it is assumed by our entire people. In face of such powerful enemies, the only way to organize a successful defense is to prepare it beforehand. This is a condition for victory. The enrollment of the entire people in the Sandinist People's Militias must be an immediate task. The order of the day is: the entire people to the militias.

We urge the people of Managua to heed the call issued by the mass organizations to attend the rally scheduled to repudiate the attacks from the local and international reaction. This demonstration, which will be held Saturday, 31 January, at 1530 at the Carlos Fonseca Revolution Plaza, must constitute a reassertion of our people's commitment to defend our fatherland and our revolution and confirm all that we can do to counter attacks against a people who, tired of war, are devoting themselves to work to achieve reconstruction and peace.

COMMENTARY: 'MISTAKEN ASSESSMENTS' GUIDE U.S. POLICY

PA272346 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Unattributed commentary: "Nicaragua and El Salvador, a Yardstick for Measuring U.S. Intentions in Central America"]

[Text] Why has the new U.S. Government decided to grant an exorbitant increase in its economic and military aid to El Salvador while, almost at the same time, it has decided to suspend the disbursement of loans to our country that were already approved? Isn't this a case of changing the traditional practice of promoting the strategic interests that guarantee to the United States over $1 billion a year in profits made by the almost 200 transnational companies that are operating in Central America?

The new direction that U.S. policy in Central America is really taking is guided by the concepts that came to the White House along with Ronald Reagan just a short week ago. In this short time, the new formulas for promoting U.S. interests in this region have already become visible.

In addition to the $10 million approved as military aid to the Salvadoran junta, one must now add $25 million more in economic aid and in the form of shipments of wheat and cooking oil. In this regard, Robert White, U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, has said that this contribution represents a reiteration of U.S. Government support for the Salvadoran Government.

On the other hand, the new administration is trying to depict the relations maintained with our country at Carter's initiative as an error and even--as Jeane Fitzpatrick, new U.S. ambassador to the United Nations indicated--to attribute to the former U.S. administration the fall of the Somoza dictatorship, as if that had not been the indisputable result of the struggle of the people and their vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

Mistaken assessments like this one are the reason for the large contribution of material aid to the Salvadoran junta, which, by using this aid is already responsible for the lamentable 12,000 deaths last year.

In contrast, the suspension of the remainder of the $75 million loan, 60 percent of which was for private enterprise in Nicaragua and the rest for social works, demonstrates a mistaken assessment of Central American reality because the dollars in aid to the Salvadoran junta will not undermine the fighting spirit of the people of Farabundo Marti and the suspension of the loans will not make our people less worthy and sovereign.

AIRLINE DENIES CAPTURED PILOT CURRENTLY EMPLOYED

PA272110 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] The Nicaraguan airline Lanica today reiterated that pilot Julio Romero Talavera, who is being held in El Salvador under charges of smuggling arms for the guerrillas, does not work for the airline.

Romero, who is Nicaraguan, left Lanica's service on 23 December 1980 and has not reported for work ever since, the airline noted.

The Salvadoran authorities, most particularly the transnational news agencies, have seized on this opportunity to continue their campaign to link our country with a situation which is the exclusive concern of the Salvadoran people.

GOVERNMENT CANCELS APPOINTMENT OF MOSCOW ATTACHE

PA262359 Managua Radio Mundial in Spanish 1900 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has announced the cancellation of the appointment of Fernando Ruiz Chamorro, attache of the Nicaraguan Embassy in Moscow.

The Foreign Ministry announcement also included the appointment of Maria Lourdes Zelaya de Rodriguez to the OAS Inter-American specialized conference on extradition and Jaime Pastro to the 210th period of sessions of the UN social development committee.

DELEGATIONS ARRIVE TO ATTEND SOLIDARITY MEETING

Grenada Delegation

FL270135 St George's Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] The New Jewel Movement is being represented in Nicaragua, at a meeting of international solidarity for the reconstruction of that Latin American state. The (?NJM) representatives are Brother (John Chokibentu), a member of the Central Committee of the party, and Sister (Chavila Chong), public relations officer of the NJM national women's organization.

The meeting, which is the first of its kind to be held in Nicaragua, is being organized by the Department of International Relations of the National Secretariat of the Sandinist Front for the Liberation of Nicaragua. The meeting is expected to run for 6 days and is also being attended by representatives from committees of solidarity with the Nicaraguan people based in Canada, the United States, Europe, Australia and other Latin American nations. While in Nicaragua, the NJM delegation will hold discussions with the leadership of the Sandinist Front and share experience of the revolutionary reconstruction taking place in both Grenada and Nicaragua.

The committees of solidarity for the people of Nicaragua were formed in the 1970's to support the struggle against the Somoza dictatorship and are currently involved in assisting in the reconstruction drive to build a new Nicaragua.

Bulgarian Delegation

PA271924 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] Andrey Lukanov, Ivan Anastasov, (Ivan Delerichov) and Dimitur Petrov are the members of the Bulgarian Communist Party Politburo [as heard] who arrived today in our country to participate in the international conference of solidarity with Nicaragua. Lukanov is the highest ranking official of the Bulgarian delegation. He is deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and alternate member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Politburo [as heard]. Planning Minister Commander Henry Ruiz welcomed the Bulgarian delegation.

THOUSANDS RALLY TO HELP IN COTTON HARVEST

PA270428 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] Thousands of persons from all parts of Nicaragua responded to the patriotic call made by the government by joining in the cotton harvest yesterday Sunday. The volunteers included workers from various ministries, members of the armed forces, merchants, students and large popular sectors who considered it their duty to contribute with a Red-and-Black Sunday to save the cotton crop.

Those who were paid for their work on private farms decided to donate their wages to the solidarity fund with the Salvadoran people.

As everyone knows, this year the cotton harvest took place earlier in many areas of the country, overlapping with the coffee harvest which, in addition to other reasons, has caused a critical labor shortage threatening that source of income so important for the country and the people of Nicaragua.

CASTRO TOURS GRANMA, HOLGUIN, MEETS WITH OFFICIALS

FL271349 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1202 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] Today's edition of the daily GRANMA, official organ of the PCC Central Committee, carries a broad and detailed report on the tour made by our commander in chief of the provinces of Granma and Holguin. During his visit to Granma, Fidel visited the historic hill where a small group of men of the rebel army, commanded by Braulio Coroneaux, heroically defended that position against the air raids and artillery fire by Batista's forces. Subsequently, Castro held a meeting with Granma's party bureau members during which he examined various matters related to the economic and social development of the province. Fidel expressed special interest in the situation of the schools, progress of education and use of free time by Granma Province's youths.

After leaving Bayamo, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro went to Yarey where he met with the first party secretaries of the eastern provinces. Fidel noted the importance of sugar production for the country's economy and the need for giving special attention not only to the harvest, but also to the fulfillment of this year's cane planting plan as well as of those of coming years. The commander in chief also toured the Bartolome Maso-La Plata road that winds through the Sierra Maestra Mountain Range, visiting peasants, schools and towns in the area. Fidel paid a visit to the Bartolome Maso sugar mill where he and party comrades examined various aspects related to the development of Holguin Province. He visited the mausoleum holding the remains of Gen Calixto Garcia and an area of specialized cultivation of tomatoes.

CDR LEADER CALLS FOR SPECIAL SUGAR HARVEST EFFORT

FL271259 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] Armando Acosta Cordero, alternate member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo and national coordinator of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution--CDR, termed outstanding last year's accomplishments of the organization in Granma Province. The leader chaired the CDR annual assessment meeting held in Bayamo City. During the meeting it was learned that the Municipalities of Bayamo and Manzanillo had won first place in the special emulation conducted in honor of the Second PCC Congress.

In a speech at the meeting, Roberto Damian Alfonso, alternate member of the PCC Central Committee and first party secretary in Granma Province, called on the members of the organization to make a great effort in support of the current harvest, including the operators of equipment preparing the land.

CUBA, NICARAGUA ELIMINATE TRAVEL VISA REQUIREMENTS

FL272131 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2119 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] Cuba and Nicaragua signed an agreement in Havana today to facilitate the entry and departure of their citizens in the two respective countries and thereby expand political, economic and cultural relations between the two countries. The agreement was signed by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca and Jacinto Suarez, vice minister of foreign relations of the fraternal country.

Once the agreement was signed, Malmierca and Suarez emphasized the importance which the elimination of visas between the two states has for strengthening bilateral, friendly and fraternal relations. The recently signed document will remain in effect for 5 years from the date when the instruments of ratification are exchanged.

FMLN SAYS REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE GENERAL IN NATURE

FL271914 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Interview by Cuban reporter with David Gutierrez, member of the representation in Cuba of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] of El Salvador, presumably in Havana, date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade David: As you know, the capitalist and bourgeois news agencies and press have begun to distort the Salvadoran situation, saying that the final and revolutionary offensive in El Salvador has lessened, has ceased to be intense and so forth. They relate this to an alleged failure of the Salvadoran revolution. What is your opinion about this?

[Answer] A somewhat mistaken terminology has been used regarding the appeal made by the five commanders of the Farabundo Marti Front for an insurrection of the people as a whole. But it is not the case of a final offensive. This is one of the necessary clarifications. It is necessary that the entire world know that it is not a final offensive. Instead, it is a general offensive. The objective and aim of this general offensive are to consolidate some strategic and tactical bases so as to then undertake the final offensive. Regarding the alleged failure of the Salvadoran people's insurrection reported by the capitalist news agencies, it is a lie. The crushing blows to the enemy--from the military, political, diplomatic and material viewpoints--have forced it to resort to foreign assistance. For example, it has requested assistance from the Honduran Army. The active participation of the Guatemalan Army already has been felt. This precisely is a very clear, concrete and specific demonstration that the Salvadoran Army is incapable of controlling all the outbreaks of insurrection and all the different forms of struggle which the Salvadoran people are employing at this time. These are the causes and one of the reasons why it [presumably the government] has found it necessary to request the assistance and let us say participation of advisors from U.S. imperialism as well as the economic and logistical assistance which the latter is giving to the Christian-Democratic military junta. All of this as a whole is practically a manifestation of the inability and weakness [of the Salvadoran Army] and the junta is desperate. The financial, industrial and agricultural exporting oligarchy is in an acute and deep economic crisis. What the junta now is trying to do is to discredit the great advance [of the revolution] as well as the massive following and support which the Farabundo Marti vanguard enjoys among the working people. What the people are asking for now is weapons, weapons with which to fight. That is the truth. The people now are not willing to put down their weapons. To the contrary, they want to increasingly push the insurrection.

BAHAMAS

TEACHERS END STRIKE, RETURN TO CLASSROOMS

FL271827 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Excerpts] Students and teachers were back in the classrooms today breaking the 3-week strike by the Bahamas Union of Teachers. For the first time in about 3 weeks students are returning to the schoolrooms in large numbers. It certainly is a marked contrast of the 3 weeks without them. But, they seem to all be very, very happy that the teacher strike is over and that now they can pick up where they left off.

GRENADA

BISHOP SENDS CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE TO REAGAN

FL272319 St George's Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has extended a message of congratulations to President Ronald Reagan on the occasion of Mr Reagan's inauguration to office as the 40th president of the United States.

The full text of the message reads, and I quote: Mr Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, on behalf of the government and people of Grenada and on my own behalf, I congratulate you on the occasion of your inauguration to office as the 40th president of the United States of America. The government and people of Grenada wish you a very fruitful term of office and hope to be able to work with you and your administration in promoting peace, greater cooperation and the development (?of) the region. The government and people of Grenada also look forward to developing cordial relations with the government and people of the United States of America.

JAMAICA

SEAGA, SHEARER LEAVE FOR WASHINGTON TO MEET REAGAN

FL272355 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Edward Seaga along with deputy Prime Minister Hugh Shearer left the island this afternoon for Washington for a 2-day visit which includes discussions with President Reagan. Prime Minister Seaga will be the first foreign leader to visit the new President. In a planeside interview before his departure, the prime minister said that the significance of his visit to Washington at this time should not be underestimated.

[Begin Seaga recording] Because the guess that I attach to it as it appears to me, is that the Nixon administration made its new thrust in foreign policy in the far East. The Carter administration made their new thrust in Africa, and, I believe, that the Reagan administration proposes to make their new thrust in Latin America and the Caribbean. And if this is so, then all I can say is thank God someone is going to pay attention to this part of the world at last. So far as my visit to Washington is concerned, the significance attached to being the first foreign head of state is not to be underestimated but I prefer to wait until I have been there and had discussions to see precisely what develops out of these discussions. The discussions will range on local affairs, that is, Jamaican affairs, as well as on issues dealing with the Caribbean. Part of the timetable is devoted to discussion [passage indistinct] [end recording]

The prime minister said he would not be holding talks with the International Monetary Fund during his trip.

ECUADOR

STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE OUTSIDE PERUVIAN EMBASSY

PA280251 Quito Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] Some 200 university students this morning staged a protest demonstration outside the Peruvian Embassy located on Colon and Pinzon Streets in this city.

The demonstrators shouted slogans against the neighboring nation and were repelled by the national police, who threw tear gas grenades and forced them to disperse.

The students were protesting against last Thursday's incident on the southeastern border in which an Ecuadorean pilot was seriously injured.

MEXICO

PRESIDENT REJECTS INTERFERENCE IN EL SALVADOR

PA270444 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo has issued a call for political solidarity and economic cooperation among countries such as Mexico and India, which face reality in a similar manner. He said that by reducing tensions and rejecting pressures that seek to involve us in a cold war, we will be following a path that will lead us to peace and will open the possibility of replacing a hegemonic international economy with a democratic economy.

He also clearly expressed Mexico's rejection of the interference of foreign interests in El Salvador. He said: We are seriously concerned about the provocative statements and the military preparations being made by foreign governments and groups interests in the events of El Salvador. Once again I want to state that Mexico harshly condemns any attempt to intervene in the affairs which are the exclusive concern of the Salvadoran people.

VENEZUELA

SENATOR ON SEA BORDER DISPUTE WITH COLOMBIA

PA280012 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] Socialist Senator Pompeyo Marquez has rejected the view that the sea delimitation problem between Venezuela and Colombia should be resolved by an international court as some Colombian former presidents and politicians have suggested.

The senator is attending the Fifth Latin American-European Conference being held in Bogota. Pompeyo Marquez said that the two governments should exhaust all possibilities for a direct agreement on the sea border dispute. The secretary general of the Movement for Socialism stressed that the Venezuelan and Colombian peoples should struggle against the warmongering groups which seek to harm the good relations which have historically existed between the two sister countries.